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200081

FINAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

HIMCO DUMP SUPERFUND SITE
ELKHART COUNTY, INDIANA

JUNE 1990

Prepared for:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Emergency and Remedial Response Branch
Region V
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

This Community Relations Plan (CRP) presents an overview of community concerns regarding the Himco Dump Superfund site and a description of community relations activities that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) will conduct during the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS). The Superfund program, which is administered by U.S. EPA with state cooperation, provides for the investigation and cleanup of hazardous waste sites throughout the United States. The RI/FS, which is a major component of the Superfund program, is a two-part, long-term study that identifies the nature and extent of contamination at a Superfund site and proposes a remedy for cleaning up contamination that threatens human health or the environment.

The community relations program was established to encourage two-way communication between communities and governmental agencies responsible for managing the Superfund program at individual hazardous waste sites. The goal of the community relations program is to involve residents and local officials in the investigation and cleanup process. In particular, U.S. EPA actively solicits community comments and input regarding proposed remedies for site contamination. This CRP has been prepared to aid U.S. EPA in developing a community relations program tailored to the needs of the community affected by the Himco Dump site.

This CRP contains the following sections:

- Site location and description
- Site history
- Community profile and concerns
- Community relations objectives
- Community relations activities
- Timing of community relations activities

Appendices to this CRP contain a mailing list of contacts and interested parties, and a list of suggested locations for information repositories and public meetings. Acronyms and words in bold type are defined in Appendix C at the end of this document.

Information presented in this CRP was developed from on-site interviews with local officials and residents of Elkhart County on April 2 and 3, 1990. Additional information was obtained from federal, state, and local files.

1.2 THE SUPERFUND PROCESS

In 1980, the U.S. Congress enacted the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), also known as "Superfund." The law established a program for investigating and cleaning up actual or potential releases of hazardous substances at sites throughout the United States. In 1986, Congress reauthorized CERCLA by passing the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). Among other changes, Congress increased the size of the cleanup fund from \$1.6 billion to \$8.5 billion.

The Superfund process involves six major steps. The first step is identifying hazardous waste sites that pose a threat to human health and the environment. The second step involves a preliminary investigation of the actual or potential impact of the site. This investigation includes a visual field survey and collection and review of site historical files. The third step is placing the site on the National Priorities List (NPL), which is a national roster of uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites. U.S. EPA makes this determination, in part, using the results of a Hazard Ranking System (HRS), which generates a single number representing the extent of the threat or potential threat of the site.

The fourth step involves conducting a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS), of which this community relations plan (CRP) is a part. As stated earlier, the RI/FS characterizes the nature and extent of contamination at the site, describes the extent of the threat to human health and the environment, and recommends a remedy for cleaning up the site. (At any time during the Superfund process, U.S. EPA may conduct an emergency response action if the site contamination is found to be an immediate threat to public health or the environment.)

Selecting a final remedy is the fifth step in the Superfund process. All public comments and responses on the proposed remedy will be taken into consideration. When a final remedy is chosen, a record of decision (ROD) will be published to document the remedy and explain why it was selected in favor of other options.

The sixth step of the Superfund process is the Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA). The RD details the plans for the final remedy while the RA implements the actual site cleanup.

U.S. EPA will attempt to identify any Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) responsible for site contamination. These PRPs will be asked to conduct the RI/FS. If no PRP volunteers, U.S. EPA will fund the RI/FS. Once the RI/FS is complete, U.S. EPA will again negotiate with the PRPs to conduct and pay for the final remedy. If no agreement can be reached, U.S. EPA will take appropriate action to ensure that the site is cleaned up.

This CRP outlines activities that will help keep the public informed on the Himco Dump Superfund site and help promote community input into the remedy selection process.

2.0 SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Himco Dump site is a closed landfill located near the intersection of County Road 10 (Bristol Street) and the Nappanee Street extension in the town of Elkhart, in Elkhart County, Indiana (Figure 2-1). The site covers approximately 50 acres and is located in Cleveland Township. The site is bounded on the north by a tree line and a gravel-pit pond, on the west by a tree line and fish pond, on the south by County Road 10 and private residences, and on the east by the Nappanee Street Extension. The western half of the dump has recently been used for growing soybeans. The eastern half of the site is currently covered by grass and trees. There is a sand access road into the site near the intersection of County Road 10 and Nappanee Street.

There are currently three surface water bodies present on the Himco Dump site: the gravel-pit pond in the northeast corner of the site and two ponds located in the southwest corner of the site.

Within a one-mile radius of the Himco Dump site, land use is residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural. Two of the City of Elkhart's water supply well fields are located within two miles of the site.

2.2 SITE HISTORY

History of Dumping

Himco Waste Away Service operated the Himco Dump from 1960 until it was closed in September 1976. According to Charles Himes, principal landfill operator, the area where the dump is now located was previously a marsh and grassland. The landfill was built without a liner, and no leachate or gas recovery system was used during its operation.

Waste was dumped at ground level throughout the site, except in the eastern quarter where trench filling took place. A total of five trenches 10 to 15 feet deep, 10 feet wide, and 30 feet long were excavated in this area. Paper refuse was reportedly dumped in these trenches and burned.

It was reported that approximately two-thirds of the waste present in the dump is a calcium sulfate sludge from Miles Laboratories. As much as 360 tons per day were dumped over an unknown time duration. According to Himes, other wastes accepted at the landfill includes demolition and construction debris, industrial and hospital wastes and, to a minor degree, general household garbage. There are no records in state or county files that indicate the types or volume of waste dumped at the site.

In 1976, one of the PRPs (Miles Laboratories) provided the Indiana State Board of Health (ISBH) with a list of industrial wastes disposed of at the Himco Dump. The list includes calcium sulfate sludge and sodium and potassium bromide compounds. Other PRPs indicated that wastes possibly disposed of at Himco Dump include solvents, ink, water-based adhesives, degreaser sludge, and waste oil.

In 1976, when the landfill was closed, it was covered with varying thickness of calcium sulfate sludge and approximately one foot of sand.

Environmental Response Actions

The ISBH first identified the Himco site as an open dump in 1971. In early 1974, residents living directly south of the Himco Dump complained to the ISBH about color, taste, and odor problems of drinking water from their shallow wells.

As a result of these frequent complaints, the ISBH advised Himes to replace six shallow water wells for residences immediately south of the landfill along County Road 10. Analyses of these shallow wells by the state showed high levels of iron and manganese. New wells were installed by Himes at depths ranging from 152 to 172 feet below ground surface.

The ISBH eventually ordered the owners of the Himco Dump to close the landfill by February 1975. That same year, Himes signed a consent agreement with the ISBH to close the dump by September of 1976. The state allowed a delay in the closure of the Himco Dump until Himes could get the proper permits for a new landfill located on the southeast side of Elkhart. When the Himco Dump was closed, a final cover consisting of calcium sulfate sludge overlain by sand was placed over the deposited wastes.

In 1979, the United States Geological Survey (USGS) began a hydrogeological study of northwestern Elkhart County, Indiana. The purpose of the USGS study was to define the hydrogeology in the region and to conduct a chemical evaluation of the groundwater. The general groundwater flow patterns and stream-aquifer connections were also defined. The USGS report determined the horizontal and vertical extent of a potential leachate plume from the Himco Dump.

In 1984, a U.S. EPA field investigation team (FIT) conducted a site inspection at the Himco Dump as part of the HRS scoring process. Laboratory analyses of wells sampled downstream of the site showed that the groundwater was impacted by heavy metals and semi-volatile and volatile organic compounds. Leachate streams were also observed during the site inspection.

At the end of May 1989, after 4 months of formal negotiations with the PRPs, U.S. EPA ended negotiations when informed that a good faith offer to perform the RI/FS would not be submitted by any PRP. In September 1989, U.S. EPA authorized funds to initiate an RI/FS at the site.

In June 1988, the Himco Dump was proposed for the NPL, and in February 1990 was designated a final NPL site.

FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP

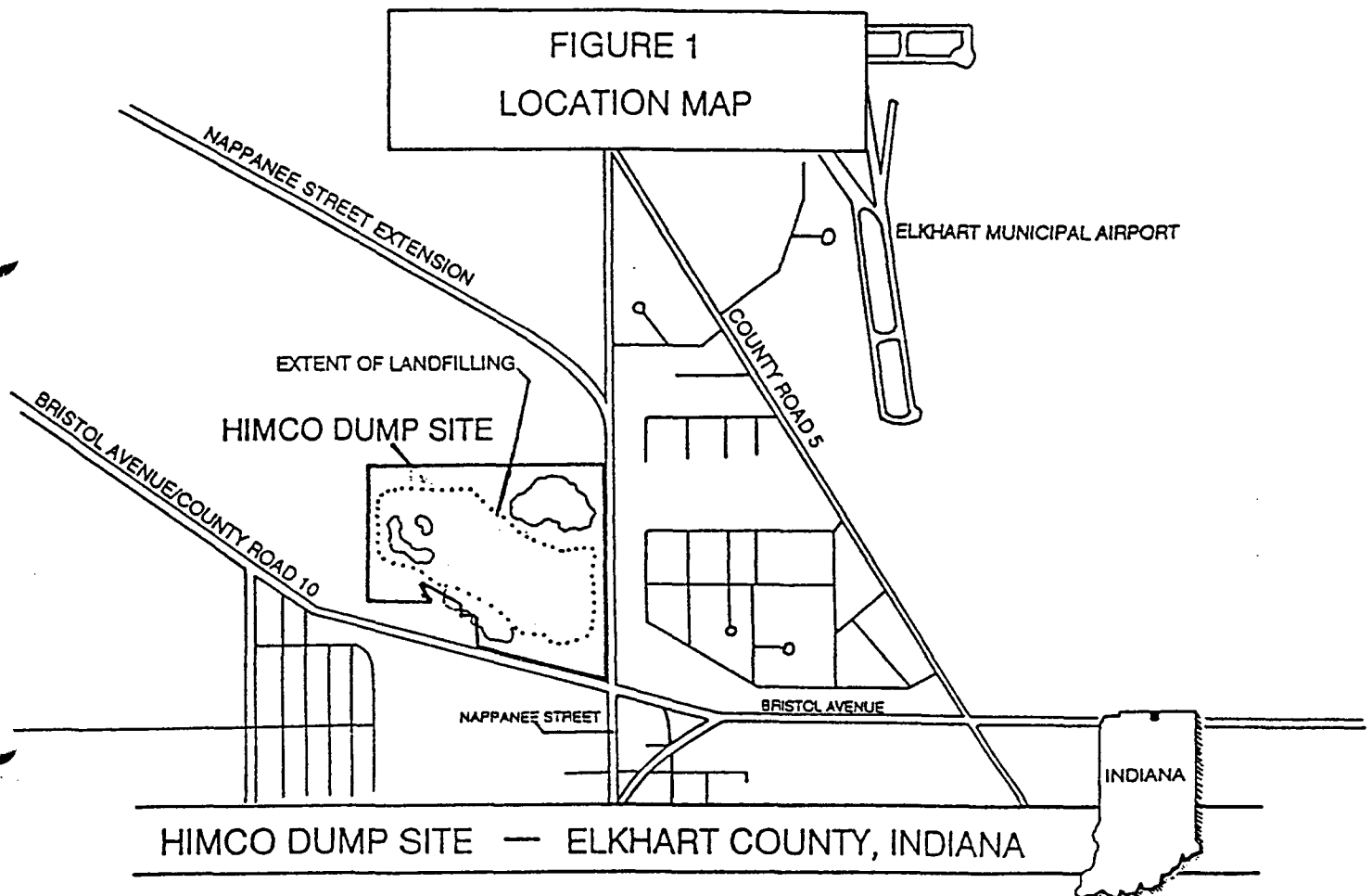
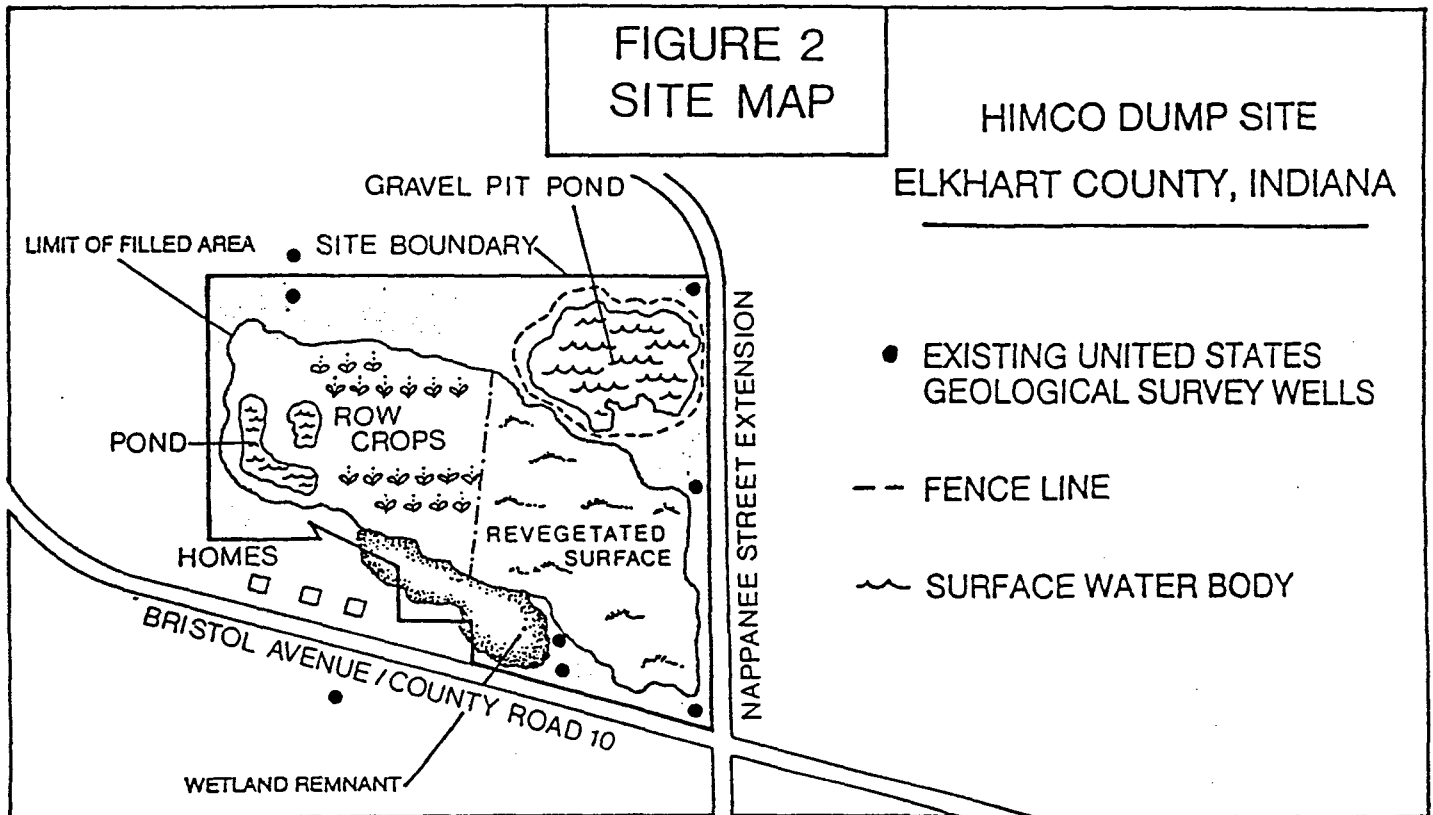


FIGURE
2-1



**FIGURE
2-2**

3.0 COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

3.1 COMMUNITY PROFILE

Founded in 1836 by Dr. Havilah Beardsley, Elkhart was incorporated as a town in 1854 and became a city in 1875. The name "Elkhart" is derived from Native American lore regarding a seven-acre island located between two rivers in the area that is in the shape of the heart of an elk.

Today, five main industries can be found in Elkhart:

- musical instrument production
- pharmaceutical production
- electronic component manufacturing
- manufactured housing
- recreational vehicle (RV) manufacturing

Wilbur Schult brought the industries of RV and housing manufacturing to the area. Schult saw "house trailers" at the 1933 World's Fair and obtained the rights to sell the cabin-like structures on wheels. Today, more than 20 firms located in Elkhart are involved in the modular and mobile home, RV, and van construction business.

In total, over 50 percent of the workforce is employed in light and heavy manufacturing. The county's major employers include Miles, Inc., which manufactures pharmaceuticals; Holiday Rambler, making small trucks and RVs; Whitehall Laboratories, manufacturing consumer drugs; CTS, which manufactures electronic components; and Selmer Company, manufacturing musical instruments.

In addition to these industries, the county is home to approximately 1,700 farms, most of which are independently owned. County dairy production is first in the state of Indiana.

The City of Elkhart has a population of approximately 45,000, and the county is home to 150,000 citizens. About 54,000 households are located in the county, with an average household income of approximately \$20,000 per year. An average, three-bedroom home in the area is worth just under \$80,000.

3.2 PAST COMMUNITY CONCERNS AND INVOLVEMENT

Past citizen involvement related to the Himco site has been relatively high, especially for the residents of the six homes just south of the site. In 1974, three of the residents filed a legal suit against some of the PRPs alleging the dump was polluting their wells, endangering their health, and lowering their property values. An out-of-court settlement was eventually reached.

Elkhart County currently contains two other Superfund sites: the Main Street Well Field and Conrail Railyard. According to one resident, the county is also home to more than 40 other waste sites. Local officials and citizens have been very active in issues regarding groundwater quality. Two citizen groups have recently formed in reaction to landfill issues. POWER (People Organized for Water-purity and Environmental Responsibility) was organized in 1989 and has about 125 members. CLEAN, Inc., (Citizens' League for Environmental Action Now) was organized in 1988 and has about 50 members.

In terms of past press coverage, events at Himco have attracted less attention than the other two Superfund sites. Much of the citizen involvement for the Himco site has been generated by the cluster of residents directly south of the site.

Governmental units involved over the years with the Himco site include the following:

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)
- Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM)
- Indiana State Board of Health (ISBH)
- County of Elkhart
- City of Elkhart
- United States Geological Survey (USGS)

3.3 CURRENT COMMUNITY CONCERNS

As a result of interviews with residents and local officials, several concerns about the Himco Dump site have been identified. These concerns are discussed below.

- (1) Impact of the site on private residential wells - Residents living directly south of the dump site along County Road 10 are extremely concerned about the effects of contaminants from the Himco site on their private wells. The residents have had their wells tested in the past, and most have been drinking purchased bottled water for the past 15 years. Most of the residents only use the well water for laundry, bathing, and doing dishes. Several residents seemed well informed about the nature of contaminant migration and the regional hydrogeology. The foremost desire of the residents living directly south of the site is to be hooked up to the city water supply so they can abandon their private wells.
- (2) Health effects from site contamination - Residents living near the site complained of health problems illnesses they believe are the direct results of site contamination. They reported nausea, dizziness, cancer, birth defects, frequent ear infections, bizarre emotional behavior, diarrhea, and exhaustion as common occurrences in the immediate vicinity.

- (3) Perceived effects of site contamination - Residents living near the site also complained of several odd occurrences they believe are the result of site contaminants. They reported foaming, discolored water from their wells, heavy deposits on internal toilet parts, horrible smells from the dump, the need to replace washing machines every two or three years, and discoloration of white clothes washed with well water.
- (4) Insufficient site security - Residents said that children frequently play on the grounds of the dump (including when it was active) and often took items found on the dump to school for play and distribution. People reportedly fish in the on-site pond. One Elkhart resident mentioned that he often rides a dirt bike on the property's trails.
- (5) Impact of the site on property values - Most of the residents interviewed expressed concern about an inability to sell their property or get full value because of their proximity to the site and because water quality is poor (believed to be due to contamination from the site).
- (6) General concerns about the environment and standard of living - According to residents and local officials, Elkhart County is home to three Superfund sites and more than 40 other waste sites. The issue of regional groundwater quality has been a primary concern of the city government for several years. Many residents are worried about what effect the Himco site, in combination with the other waste sites, would have on the area's environment and standard of living.
- (7) Lack of response/concern from government officials - All residents interviewed expressed frustration over perceived lack of action taken by local (county) government and state officials. Residents complained that the site has been a problem for nearly two decades, but no direct actions have been taken. There is a perception among several residents that the issue boils down to local politics and the power of industrial profit over residential safety.
- (8) Responsibility of PRPs - Residents expressed concern regarding the accountability of PRPs for the Himco Dump. Apparently, the former operator of Himco currently runs other waste facilities under different names; residents living near these active facilities are worried they will become Superfund sites sometime in the future.
- (9) Effects of the dump site on wildlife - According to local residents, the area now called the Himco Dump was formerly a wetlands teeming with deer, muskrat, bird, fish, and mink. Most of the wildlife vanished with the presence of the open dump. Residents have noticed a return of some wildlife activity and are concerned about the effects contamination may have on emerging animal life.

4.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS OBJECTIVES

The following objectives are designed to continue the lines of communication that were established during the community interviews, to address the specific community concerns that were identified during those interviews, and to guide the selection of community relations activities related to the Himco Dump Superfund site. The objectives of this Community Relations Plan (CRP) are described below:

- (1) Educate residents and officials about the Superfund program and planned remedial actions. An explanation of the general Superfund cleanup process, policies, and requirements should be provided so that citizens develop reasonable expectations about the timing and scope of study and clean-up. Community members and local officials should be given information on specific remedial activities planned at the Himco site.
- (2) Provide accurate and up-to-date information about site boundaries and activities. Community interviews revealed that, because of other environmental problem areas in the vicinity of the Himco Dump site, there is potential for public confusion about the location of the site. Therefore, U.S. EPA should clearly define the exact location of the Himco Dump site in information materials issued to the public. U.S. EPA should also inform local citizens and officials of the schedule for conducting field investigations and other activities that involve the mobilization of workers and equipment. Because of such activity, U.S. EPA can anticipate an increase in public interest. Advance notice will help ensure that local residents and officials are not surprised by the presence of field personnel. In addition, lengthy delays in site work or gaps in information availability should be explained.
- (3) Provide information about public health. U.S. EPA should inform the community of public health issues as information becomes available.
- (4) Maintain a central U.S. EPA contact to facilitate communication. U.S. EPA should designate a contact person to field inquiries and/or concerns about the site and activities, and to provide information to citizens. Opportunities for direct communication will enhance opportunities for community input into the RI/FS process.
- (5) Provide followup explanations about sampling and test results to area residents. Concise and easily understood information should be made available to area residents on the outcome of technical activities. When requested information cannot be released to the public, either because of quality assurance requirements, sensitivity of enforcement proceedings or other legal reasons, a clear and simple explanation as to why information cannot be released should be provided.

- (6) Provide information about the availability of Technical Assistance Grants. Technical Assistance Grants (TAGs) were recently introduced by U.S. EPA to enable groups of interested citizens to obtain assistance in interpreting and understanding data generated during the remedial process. Information about the availability, purpose, and substance of these grants, as well as instructions on how to apply for a TAG, should be provided early in the RI/FS process to allow citizens time to take advantage of this program.
- (7) Encourage community participation. All written material should emphasize the various avenues through which local residents can receive information, have questions answered, or convey comments. Technical information should be explained as clearly and concisely as possible, and opportunities for public comment should be publicized.

5.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) require that U.S. EPA conduct community relations activities during the RI/FS process. This section describes the community relations activities that U.S. EPA plans to conduct at the Himco Dump site. These activities are designed to address the concerns expressed by the community, as described in Section 3.0, and meet the objectives discussed in Section 4.0.

- (1) Designate a central contact person at U.S. EPA. U.S. EPA has designated Ms. Karen Martin, a U.S. EPA Community Relations Coordinator (CRC), as the central contact person for the Himco Dump site. The CRC will provide accurate and timely responses to questions from citizens, civic leaders, and local officials throughout the RI/FS and will ensure that U.S. EPA statements to these groups are coordinated and consistent. The CRC is also responsible for implementing this Community Relations Plan.
- (2) Develop a mailing list of individuals and organizations interested in receiving information regarding the site. U.S. EPA will develop a mailing list of interested parties--in particular, those residents, local officials, and industries in the vicinity of the site; PRPs; and any individual, community group, or government officials interested in site activities. The development of this mailing list will help keep the community informed of site activities. For example, contacts on the mailing list will receive copies of fact sheets and information updates as they are developed. This mailing list will be updated throughout the RI/FS (see Appendix A).
- (3) Establish two information repositories. U.S. EPA will establish two local information repositories to provide public access to information regarding the site. Documents such as copies of the Superfund laws (CERCLA and SARA), the RI/FS work plan, site fact sheets and updates, and information on TAGs will be included in the repositories. The locations for these repositories are listed in Appendix B of this CRP. As U.S. EPA's activities progress at the site, all pertinent updated information will be included in the repositories.
- (4) Contact local newspapers, radio stations, and television stations for news releases. To ensure that the general public receives notification of upcoming meetings and results of the RI/FS for the Himco site, U.S. EPA will provide local media with news releases on activities and plans for the site. News releases will be issued at the completion of significant technical milestones or as appropriate and sent to individuals and members of the news media on the site mailing list (see Appendix A).

- (5) Develop and distribute fact sheets and site update reports during the RI/FS. U.S. EPA will develop fact sheets and site update reports as needed that contain information regarding the RI/FS project schedule, the Superfund process, and field sampling activities. Before field sampling is started, an initial fact sheet will be distributed that presents basic information on the Superfund process as well as the planned community relations activities and expected field investigations at the Himco Dump site. If necessary, site update reports may be issued during the course of the field investigations. A second fact sheet will be released at the completion of the RI, which will describe significant findings of the sampling and laboratory analysis at the site. The first and second fact sheets will contain information on the availability of TAGs. A third fact sheet, describing the cleanup alternatives recommended in the Proposed Plan, will be distributed prior to the required public comment period. The Proposed Plan is a summary of the cleanup alternatives, including the preferred alternative. U.S. EPA has considered for controlling or cleaning up contamination at a Superfund site. Fact sheets and site update reports will be sent to all individuals on the mailing list, made available at public meetings, and placed in the information repositories.
- (6) Provide information about public health. As information becomes available, U.S. EPA will coordinate with the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) to release information about pertinent public health issues and identify health risks associated with the Himco Dump site.
- (7) Hold public meetings. U.S. EPA will hold at least two public meetings locally during the course of the RI/FS to present information about the investigation and to allow individual community members to pose questions and comments directly to U.S. EPA. The first meeting, to be held before the start of field sampling, will focus on the Superfund process, background information on the Himco site, and specific activities planned during the field investigation. The second meeting will present the results of the RI/FS and will take place during the public comment period (see (8) below) on the Proposed Plan. The meeting will present the process used to select cleanup alternatives and U.S. EPA's recommended remedy. Announcements for all meetings will be sent to residents, officials, and groups on U.S. EPA's mailing list. In addition, news releases will be sent to local media, and a public announcement will appear in the local newspaper.
- (8) Provide opportunities for the public to comment on the remedial action proposed for the site. Upon completion of the Proposed Plan for site cleanup, U.S. EPA will announce that the document is available for review and provide a minimum 30-day public comment period. Under the revised provisions of the National Contingency Plan (NCP), the time of the public comment period can be extended to 60 days with a timely request by a member(s) of the affected community. During the public comment period, comments on U.S. EPA's

recommended site cleanup alternatives may be submitted in either written or oral form. Oral comments will be accepted at the public meeting. These comments will be considered before the final remedial action(s) is selected. This public comment process will give community members an opportunity to participate in selecting a final remedial alternative. Announcements of the availability of the Proposed Plan and the public comment period will be published in the local newspaper and placed in the information repositories. Concerned residents and officials on the site mailing list may also be contacted.

- (9) Prepare a responsiveness summary. The Superfund program requires that a responsiveness summary be prepared to document major oral and written comments received during the public comment period and to summarize U.S. EPA's responses to these comments. The responsiveness summary will be included as part of the Record of Decision (ROD) document discussed below, and made available to the public.
- (10) Announce and explain the selected remedial action. So that the community is kept informed of what action U.S. EPA will take to address the contamination problems at the Himco site, the selected remedial action will be described in a summary fact sheet. This fact sheet will be prepared after the Record of Decision (ROD) is signed by the U.S. EPA Region 5 Regional Administrator. The ROD is a public document that details the remedial action chosen for implementation at a Superfund site and includes the responsiveness summary (discussed above). The fact sheet will be sent to all persons on the mailing list, and the fact sheet and ROD will be placed in the information repositories. In addition, U.S. EPA will place a public notice in the local newspaper announcing the final acceptance of the remedial action outlined in the ROD.
- (11) Revise this Community Relations Plan (CRP). U.S. EPA may revise this CRP to reflect significant changes in the level and nature of community concern during the RI/FS and to address community concerns in advance of the design and construction of the selected remedy. In addition, the revised CRP would evaluate the effectiveness of U.S. EPA's previous community relations activities and propose additional activities, if necessary. The need for CRP revisions will be determined by the U.S. EPA CRC.

6.0 TIMING OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

Figure 6-1 presents the schedule for conducting the community relations activities during the RI/FS at the Himco Dump site.

FIGURE 6-1

TIMING OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

Himco Dump Superfund Site
Elkhart County, Indiana

ACTIVITY	START OF RI FIELD WORK	DURING THE RI	COMPLETION OF THE RI	DURING THE FS	COMPLETION OF THE FS	RELEASE OF THE ROD
1) U.S. EPA Contact Designation	X					
2) Fact Sheet/Site Activity Update Distribution	X-----	X-----	X-----	as needed -----	X	X
3) Contact Local Officials and Residents	X-----		X-----	as needed -----	X-----	X
4) Public Health Information				as needed -----		
5) Press Releases	X-----		X-----	as needed -----	X-----	X
6) Information Respositories	X-----		update	as needed -----		X
7) Public Meeting	X-----			as needed -----	X-----	
8) Public Comment Period					X-----X	
9) Responsiveness Summary						X
10) CRP Revisions						X

"X" - Identifies scheduled activities

APPENDIX A

**MAILING LIST OF CONTACTS AND
INTERESTED PARTIES**

MAILING LIST OF CONTACTS
AND INTERESTED PARTIES

HIMCO DUMP SUPERFUND SITE
ELKHART, INDIANA

FEDERAL OFFICIALS

Senators

U.S. Senator Richard G. Lugar (202) 224-4814
United States Senate
306 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

District Office (317) 226-5555
46 East Ohio Street
Room 447
Federal Building
Indianapolis, IN 46204

U.S. Senator Dan Coats (202) 224-5623
United States Senate
411 Russell Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

District Office (317) 226-5555
46 East Ohio Street
Room 447
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Indianapolis, IN 46204

U.S. Representative

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United States House of Representatives
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State Senator

State Senator Marvin Reigsecker (District 12) (317) 232-9400
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State Representative

State Representative Dean Mock (District 3) (317) 232-9600
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117 North Second Street
Goshen, IN 46526

(219) 534-3541

Marsha Meyer, County Commissioner (Chair)
David Hess, County Commissioner
John Bently, County Commissioner

Jack Donis
County Council (Chair)
117 North Second Street
Goshen, IN 46526

(219) 534-3541

Robert Watkins
Manager of Environmental Health Division
Elkhart County Health Department
315 South Second Street
Elkhart, IN 46516

(219) 523-2272

Larry Clemens
Environmental Health Supervisor
Elkhart County Health Department
315 South Second Street
Elkhart, IN 46516

(219) 523-2272

Tom Wilson
Manager
Elkhart Co. Dept. of Public Services
Emergency and Waste Management Div.
22830 U.S. 33
Goshen, IN 46526

(219) 875-3377

MEDIA

Newspaper

Elkhart Truth (219) 294-1661
421 South Second Street
Elkhart, IN 46516
Contact: Steve Biebler, City Editor

Television

WNDU-TV (219) 239-1616
P.O. Box 1616
South Bend, IN 46634
Contact: Gary Sieber, News Director

WPTA-TV (219) 483-0584
3401 Butler Road
P.O. Box 2121
Fort Wayne, IN 46801
Contact: Victor Locke, Asst. News Director

WSBT-TV (219) 233-3141
300 W. Jefferson Blvd.
South Bend, IN 46601
Contact: Bill Crafton, News Director

WSJV-TV28 (219) 674-5106
P.O. Box 699
Elkhart, IN 46515
Contact: Morrie Good, News Director

Radio

WCMR-AM (219) 875-5166
P.O. Box 307
Elkhart, IN 46515
Contact: Laura Duffek

WFRN-FM (219) 875-5166
P.O. Box 307
Elkhart, IN 46515
Contact: Marv Boone, News Director

WKAM-AM (219) 533-1460
P.O. Box 497
Elkhart, IN 46516
Contact: Larry McKee, News Director

WTRC-AM P.O. Box 699 Elkhart, IN 46515 Contact: Tom Rogers, News Director	(219) 293-5611
WAMJ-AM 1129 N. Hickory Rd. South Bend, IN 46615 Contact: Bud Bailey, News Director	(219) 234-1580
WNDU-AM P.O. Box 1616 South Bend, IN 46634 Contact: Bob Nowicki, Station Manager	(219) 239-1616
WNDU-FM P.O. Box 1616 South Bend, IN 46634 Contact: Steve Delaney, Community Affairs Director	(219) 239-1616
WNSN-Stereo FM 300 W. Jefferson Blvd. South Bend, IN 46601 Contact: Larry Smith, News Director	(219) 233-3141
WSBT-AM 300 W. Jefferson Blvd. South Bend, IN 46601 Contact: Charlie Adams, News Director	(219) 233-3141
WZOW-FM P.O. Box 497 Goshen, IN 46526 Contact: William Udell, President	(219) 533-1460

ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS

P.O.W.E.R. (People Organized for Water-Purity and Environmental Responsibility)

Executive Committee Members:

Kenny and Ruth Bemiller
61245 County Road 7 South
Elkhart, IN

Barbara and Francis Shembab
1332 West Indiana
Elkhart, IN 46516

Lee Adams
59528 County Road 9
Elkhart, IN 46517

Hulda Classen
59190 County Road 9
Elkhart, IN 46517

Larry Deboni
59260 Peppermint Drive
Elkhart, IN 46517

Ann Decker
59047 Peppermint Drive
Elkhart, IN 46517

Ben Enos
26149 Vista Lane
Elkhart, IN 46517

Dwight Gerber
26125 Vista Lane
Elkhart, IN 46517

Dr. Don Graber
59140 County Road 9
Elkhart, IN 46517

Cindy Haines
59123 County Road 9
Elkhart, IN 46517

Ryan and Nickie Newcomer
59862 Hillcrest Avenue
Elkhart, IN 46517

John Taller
26150 Vista Lane
Elkhart, IN 46517

CLEAN, Inc. (Citizens' League for Environmental Action Now)
P.O. Box 4754
Elkhart, IN 46514

Member/Contact:

Lorna Rickard
30051 County Road 16
Elkhart, IN 46516

(219) 522-0184

APPENDIX B

**INFORMATION REPOSITORY AND
PUBLIC MEETING FACILITY LOCATION**

INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

Information repositories contain laws, project plans, community relations plans, technical reports, and other documents relevant to the investigation and cleanup of Superfund sites. Information repositories for the Himco Dump Superfund site have been set up at the following locations:

ELKHART PUBLIC LIBRARY
300 South Second Street
Elkhart, IN 46516
(219) 522-5669
Contact: Marsha Eilers
Reference Dept. Director

Library Hours:
9 a.m. to 9 p.m. (M-Th)
9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (F and Sat)
Closed Sunday

PIERRE MORAN BRANCH LIBRARY
2400 Benham Avenue
Elkhart, IN 46517
(219) 294-6418
Contact: Phyllis Hostetler
Librarian

Library Hours:
9 a.m. to 8 p.m. (M-Th)
9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (F and Sat)
1 p.m. to 5 p.m. (Sun)

PUBLIC MEETING FACILITY LOCATION

The following locations are available for public meetings concerning the Himco Dump Superfund site:

MIDWAY MOTOR LODGE
330 S. Main
Elkhart, IN 46516
(219) 522-2455
Contact: Dave Azinger
Director of Catering

Availability: Advance Notice
Seating Capacity: 150
Estimated Charge: \$144
includes AV equip.

RAMADA INN
3011 Belvedere Road
Elkhart, IN 46514
(219) 262-1581
Contact: Rita Gibbler
Director of Catering

Availability: Advance Notice
Seating Capacity: 100
Estimated Charge: \$130 includes AV equipment; only two microphones available

WESTON PLAZA
2725 Cassopolis
Elkhart, IN 46516
(219) 264-7485
Contact: Jackie Roberts
Director of Sales

Availability: Advance Notice
Seating Capacity: 130
Estimated Charge: \$121
includes AV equip.

APPENDIX C

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY TERMS

ACRONYMS

ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
CRC	Community Relations Coordinator for U.S. EPA
CRP	Community Relations Plan
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended
HRS	Hazard Ranking System
IDEM	Indiana Department of Environmental Management
ISBH	Indiana State Board of Health
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NPL	National Priorities List
PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
ROD	Record of Decision
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
TAG	Technical Assistance Grant
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

GLOSSARY TERMS

Groundwater	Water contained in rock, soil, sand, or gravel beneath the earth's surface. Rain that does not evaporate or immediately flow to streams and rivers slowly seeps into the ground to form groundwater reservoirs. When it occurs in a sufficient quantity, groundwater can be used as a drinking water supply.
Heavy Metals	Some heavy metals, including arsenic, lead, mercury, chromium, cadmium, and zinc, can be toxic at relatively low concentrations.
Hydrogeology	The nature and distribution of aquifers in a geologic system. This includes the patterns of ground-water flow in a region.
National Priorities List (NPL)	A federal roster of hazardous waste sites that actually or potentially threaten human health or the environment and are eligible for investigation and cleanup under the federal Superfund program.
Plume	A three-dimensional zone within groundwater that contains contaminants and generally moves in the direction of, and with, groundwater flow.
Potentially Responsible Party (PRP)	Any individual(s) or company(ies) (such as owners, operators, transporters, or generators) potentially responsible for, or contributing to, the contamination problems at a Superfund site. Whenever possible, U.S. EPA requires PRPs, through administrative and legal actions, to clean up hazardous waste sites they have contaminated.
Proposed Plan	A plan issued according to Section 117(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). It is a summary of the cleanup alternatives, including the preferred alternative, U.S. EPA has considered for controlling contamination at a Superfund site.
Semi-volatile Organic Compound	A substance, composed mostly of carbon, that readily changes from a liquid to a gas but at relatively higher temperatures than a volatile organic compound (VOC).
Sludge	A highly concentrated, solid or semi-solid by-product of municipal or industrial waste-water treatment processes.

Superfund	The common name used for the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act was passed by Congress in 1986 to update and improve CERCLA. Superfund authorizes the federal government to respond directly to releases, or threatened releases, of hazardous substances that may endanger public health, welfare, or the environment. CERCLA established a \$1.6 billion Hazardous Waste Trust Fund made up of taxes on crude oil and commercial chemicals. When Superfund was reauthorized by Congress in 1986, the fund was increased to \$8.5 billion. The U.S. EPA is responsible for managing the Superfund program.
Surface Water	Streams, lakes, ponds, rivers, or any other body of water above the ground.
Volatile Organic Compound	A substance, composed mostly of carbon, that has a tendency to readily change from a liquid to a gas.
Wetlands	Areas of land (such as marshes or swamps) containing substantial soil moisture.

ARCS/O/COMM/A15